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FULLER DETAILS

Of the Great Flood that Destroyed
Heppner, Oregon.

DESCRIPTION BY EYE WITNESS.

Wall of Water Rushed Down Mountain Side. Wagon Loads of
Corpses Are Casted to
the Cemetery.

Later news from Heppner, Oregon, show that the first reports of the disaster were not exaggerated. The casualty list will foot up 500 and many of the bodies will never be recovered. The property loss and destruction of buildings alone will aggregate probably a million dollars. This is regarded as a conservative estimate. One hundred and fifty of the best residences were swept from the earth. The debris is piled along the railroad track to the height of freight cars. The relief work is progressing at a satisfactory pace. James Kernan, the Oregon Railway and Navigation company agent, met his death at the telegraph key trying to call Portland to inform the outside world of the impending calamity.

One of the most thrilling adventures was that of Tom Shuter, who with his family, was carried down stream in his house for a mile and a half. His wife and two children climbed into the upper rooms. Below town it crossed the creek to the west side, where it lodged in debris 150 yards from the canyon bank. Shuter then took his two little ones and swam a hundred yards. He landed the children and then rescued his wife.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS.

The names of 189 persons whose bodies have been discovered or who are missing and believed to be dead as a result of the Heppner flood, have been obtained. In addition to the bodies of seven Chinese, three Japanese and 21 strangers and babies, names unknown, go to swell the list. Elias Connor, a stock raiser of Lone, returned from Heppner at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. He left the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock that night.

"It is known," said Mr. Connor, "that at least 275 or 300 people were drowned. 115 corpses have been hastily buried in wooden boxes and some were merely wrapped in blankets. There were still several hundred dead of their way to the cemetery when I left. Heppner itself has now been pretty well searched, except in piles of debris, where it is thought great numbers of bodies will be found."

"Between Lone and Heppner," said Mr. Connor, "there are great piles of debris, but the flood passed so quickly that the roads have not been seriously damaged. It looks strange to see heavy steel rails bent and twisted like cork screws and heavy timbers splintered like matchwood. In Heppner itself the flood swept a clean path a mile long and two blocks wide through the town, going generally the course of Willow creek."

ASURVIVOR'S STORY.

Three men who survived the flood at Heppner—R. D. Ball, J. J. Kelley and A. P. Bradbury—have arrived at Portland Oregon, after having witnessed the destruction of the town and assisted in the work of rescue. Mr. Kelley said: "The rain was not falling in Heppner, but could be seen some distance away. Sharp flashes of lightning were accompanied by the howling thunder. Then suddenly the thunder died away, and a low noise heard, very faint at first but growing louder. The city is situated in a low-lying creek, which makes sharp turns above the city. As the noise grew louder and louder, the people became frantic. Then in a moment the van of the flood burst into view around the curve of the creek, carrying on its crest the cabins and houses which stood in its path. The people made a rush to the hills, but were too late. The flood was upon them. The little river in five minutes was transformed into a roaring torrent 100 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Houses were lifted from their foundations and carried on the swirling waters. People were carried away in their homes and forced to crawl out on the roof. Then as the houses moved down the stream they caught on to the trees and hung there until morning, when they were rescued."

HE SAW IT ALL.

David McAtee, a business man of Heppner, was an eye witness of the disaster. In company with Frank Spaulding he left Heppner about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night on horseback. "On Sunday afternoon," said Mr. McAtee, "there had been a severe rain storm, accompanied with much wind and lightning. I was standing in front of the house and noticed that a cloud of remarkable density approached the top of the hill on the east side of the canyon. I turned for a moment, when a roar caused me to look again at the hill. I saw a wall of water, the height of which I would be afraid to gauge, rushing down the mountain, carrying immense trees and timber on its crest and tearing away the very rocks from their foundations. The terrific storm struck the upper part of the town first. The residence of Thomas Howard was the first to fall and his entire family was drowned. In the Krug home also every person was drowned, as was the case in the Hale and Saling residences. All of these houses were about four or five blocks above the business center. The house of Abram Hamsick was

entirely demolished. The Palace hotel was the first building to stem the tide and all the guests were saved, but the houses below that structure were blown out into the street, overturned and wrecked. The residence of G. A. Ithea was carried away and the entire family, consisting of wife and three daughters, and Miss Adkins, a cousin, were lost.

"G. E. Redfield, whose residence was completely destroyed, was absent but his wife and baby were drowned. "A. C. Geiger's house was carried away and Mr. Geiger was drowned. His family is in the east.

"George Conser's house was reached next but the family succeeded in saving their lives by rushing to the upper stories, the house being carried down the creek three-quarters of a mile. Rescuers found that the house had been built in two and Mr. Conser was standing in water up to his neck, holding his wife upon the roof and keeping her from slipping from his outstretched arms. Dr. McSwat and J. Ayers, who were living in the same residence were drowned.

"Oscar Miner's house was next demolished and Mrs. Miner drowned. The rest of the family succeeded in saving their lives by clinging to the roof. All of the Wells family but two were lost and the house was carried away. With the Wells residence went the house of George Swagert. Mr. Swagert, two married daughters were drowned with their five children. The Mallory house was carried 150 yards and was found lodged against a store and Mr. Mallory, a crippled old man, was found safe, holding a baby. James Matlock's house was next. Mrs. Matlock was drowned but his family was saved. Dr. Higgin's house also went.

"The house of Mr. Boyd and Mr. Walton were also destroyed and both families lost.

"Mr. Barton succeeded in saving all persons in his residence, although they were badly bruised. The house itself was washed away.

"Perhaps the greatest loss of life occurred at the Heppner hotel.

"This house, which was run under the management of Jones & Ashbaugh, was carried away. It is supposed that there were about 50 guests in this hotel, all of whom are reported to be lost. The proprietors themselves were saved, but their families are among the dead.

"The house of Benjamin Patterson, Mr. Dunn and Mr. Noble were entirely demolished and all persons in these three families drowned, as were the families of James Jones and Henry Birk. The barn of Dr. Swinburn and the big livery stable of White & Meadows were entirely destroyed. E. J. Farnsworth and Phillip Cohn were also drowned. The entire residence portion of Heppner was destroyed but the business houses, being on higher ground and being generally built of brick and stone, were not so badly damaged. The school house and court house, which stand on a side hill, were saved, but two churches, the Methodist and Presbyterian were completely wrecked.

"Around the depot the rising water left great heaps of driftwood piled higher than the roof of the station and the rescuing parties were forced to demolish these pyramids of timber in order to extricate the corpses which were tangled in the brush. Undoubtedly many of the drowned bodies were carried by the running waters down the valley.

"Gangs of men are at work clearing away the piles of debris, rocks and timbers which lie piled in heaps in the streets and taking out the corpses which are thus concealed."

No Vulgar Murder.

In speaking of the murder of the king and queen of Serbia the Chattanooga Times says at any rate, it is interesting to note that the affair was not an ordinary, vulgar murder, committed by an anarchist, but a regular, gentlemanly assassination, conducted after the most eminent precedents and the best accepted traditions of the European courts, furnishing us free American citizens evidence of the ample justification for the momentary anxiety of crowned heads for their own personal safety.

Got It in the Neck.

Krousbyan, the notorious Jew baiter and the editor of the anti-Semitic organ in Kischineff. The Jessarabets, the articles in which are believed to have been largely responsible for the massacre of the Jews in Kischineff, was attacked by a party of Jews in the street of Petersburg, Russia, Wednesday. He was stabbed in the neck by one of the Jews. The wound is not believed to be fatal. His assailant was captured and proved to be a former student of the polytechnic school at Kieff.

Reviewed the Cadets.

A special dispatch to The State from Lexington, Va., says Governor D. C. Heyward of South Carolina, upon the special invitation of Gen. Scott Ship, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, reviewed the battalion of cadets Wednesday afternoon. A salute of 17 guns, the governor's salute, was fired in honor of the distinguished Carolinian. Gov. Heyward expressed himself as much pleased with the military bearing of the young soldiers.

A Steamer Sank.

Part of the crew of the Belgian steamer Rubens, which sailed from Sunderland on June 10 for Pillau, Prussia, were brought here today. The men reported that their vessel had capsized and sank. Six of the sailors the captain and mate were lost. Seven of the crew drifted about for 22 hours. Before they were picked up three of them died from exposure.

COMING TO LIGHT.

Significant Facts About the Mail
Scandals Being Unearthed.

BRISTOW'S REPLY TO CHARGES.

Many Irregularities Are Shown by
the Official Papers Being Examined by the Government Officials.

Postmaster General Payne Wednesday made public the reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow to the charges of Seymour W. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington city postoffice, regarding the irregularities in the postal administration, and also reports of inspection and investigation of the Washington postoffice by inspectors between June 30, 1899, and July 31, 1900, together with the transcript of the Tulloch charges some years ago and the conclusion thereon then reached by Postmaster General Charles Evans Smith. These papers constitute by far the most significant documents yet made public as a result of the sweeping postal investigation. The reports show the existence of many irregularities during the period involved. The inspector who investigated the irregularities reports that the files of the postoffice cashier show direct orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all the questionable items cited. The inspector urged that the responsibility for the many illegal appointments, the payment of two salaries to one and the same person and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically no service was performed, should be placed where it properly belongs and the many abuses corrected."

In a summary of the several reports the postmaster general says: "The charge of Mr. Tulloch is in its essence against President McKinley and Postmaster General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living. Postmaster General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for himself. With regard to the present management of the Washington postoffice and the conduct of any and all men charged with wrong doing who have been in the postal service under the present administration, a thorough and searching investigation is now being made."

The postmaster general also says: "It will be seen that the whole subject was taken up by Postmaster General Smith and investigated by him. All expenditures referred to were allowed by the auditor and comptroller, with the exception of \$160." The documents made public Wednesday show that on May 1 last, Mr. Payne wrote a letter to Mr. Bristow calling attention to the published interview with Mr. Tulloch, and asked Mr. Bristow "what truth if any there is in the statements."

Mr. Bristow's reply dated three days later transmits reports of three inspectors relating to the Washington postoffice. Mr. Bristow says that after the inspectors had reported irregularities he directed that reports be made in the regular way. "During the progress of the inspection I was advised by the chief inspector that George W. Reavers, chief of the salary and allowance division, had suggested to one of the inspectors that when he came to certain appointments in some of the stations that appeared irregular he had better make no reference to them as they had been ordered by the postmaster general. I told the chief inspector to instruct the inspectors to report the facts as they would in any other inspection; that I did not believe the postmaster general had knowingly authorized any irregularities."

"Capt. W. B. Smith, inspector in charge, submitted a special report. This report disclosed what seemed to me glaring irregularities, and I submitted it personally to the postmaster general, suggesting to him at the time that it contained matters to which I thought he would want to give his personal attention."

"The third report sets forth a number of irregularities that prevailed at that time in the Washington postoffice. I was informed by the chief inspector that complaint was made to the postmaster general that inspector Little, who was engaged on the work, was asking unnecessary questions and seeking to obtain information which was not called for on inspection. I advised him to instruct inspector Little to make the same kind of an investigation of the Washington postoffice that he would make of any other office under similar circumstances, and to submit in a special report anything which he thought should be called to the personal attention of the postmaster general. 'This he did.'"

In the first of the inspector's reports submitted by Mr. Bristow it appears that Robert V. Willett, a son of the then postmaster, drew two salaries from July 1 to Dec. 10, 1898, one as a laborer at the city postoffice at \$600 a year, and the other as a mechanic at \$2 per day for each working day on what appears to have been a special roll of the free delivery service, and that N. H. Baker likewise was designated as a laborer on the postoffice roll April 29, 1899, at \$700 per annum and on the same date as a mechanic on the free delivery roll at \$2 a day. The inspectors continuing say that on June 30, 1899, 22 employees were borne on the rolls and paid on what has been known as the "military roll," while the "military roll" shows 34 names as having been paid by the cashier of the Washington office.

There was also found a roll of employees, paid for miscellaneous allowances, said appointments being under the control of the postoffice department. This roll consists of nine "cleaners" with salaries from \$400 to \$600 and one "physician" at a salary of \$1,700. Some of these cleaners appear to have performed very little service and others none at all.

The most important exhibit is the report of Postoffice Inspector in charge Smith of Washington division, made in July, 1899, setting forth irregularities which he urged should be investigated. He names four employees on the military roll who appear not to have performed any service in connection with military postal matters and for whose original appointment no continuing roll exists. The payment to W. S. Lerner, a military postal clerk, under protest, by the cashier of \$118.93, subsequently disallowed by the auditor of the treasury on Jan. 4, 1899, is gone into at length and it is shown that this matter was entirely irregular and that payments were directed without proper vouchers.

Attention is called to certain items of expenditures authorized for the military postal service of supplies for traveling expenses, aggregating \$2,550.70, with the statement that the prices paid for some of the articles enumerated, such as washstands at \$10 each appear to have been highly excessive.

Attention also is called to additional irregularities in connection with payrolls of clerks and laborers, and to charging premiums on the bonds of military postal clerks, notwithstanding such expenses are not chargeable to the United States.

An interesting feature concerns irregularities in the appointment, compensation and promotion of Oliver H. Smith. On Nov. 20, 1897, the first assistant postmaster general authorized an allowance of \$600 per annum for his appointment as laborer, stating that the free delivery division would allow \$2 per day to cover care and incidental expenses. Smith drew pay from Nov. 23, 1897, to Nov. 30, 1898, making his compensation for the year approximately \$1,348.60. The inspector reports "no one has been certified to the actual time he was employed nor has any statement been attached to his pay vouchers showing what particular services he rendered. He was continued on his dual capacity of clerk and mailman until April 1, 1899, when he was promoted to be finance clerk at a proper annum." The inspector \$21,700 knew of no authority of law for his appointment as promotion. Attention is next called to the inspector to certain vouchers authorized to be paid by the first assistant postmaster general, such as expenses of Perry S. Heath and George W. Reavers, traveling on official business. The inspector states that these vouchers do not appear to have been itemized in the proper manner, nor is the necessity for the expenditure of this money by the Washington postoffice apparent.

Attention is called to seven cleaners placed on the pay roll of the Washington office under the authority of the first assistant postmaster general, to be charged to the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses. The names of these cleaners—all females—are given.

The inspector states that neither the postmaster nor any one connected with the Washington office was able to give any information as to where they were employed or the nature of their work, and the inspector is of opinion that practically no service was done, but has been rendered for the money expended.

The inspector says that by the over-lapping of a lease executed in 1897 the government lost \$625, and that the building was paid for one month beyond its occupancy. The inspector reports that when the cashier of the Washington postoffice on letters from the comptroller suspended payments to certain persons mentioned he was required to continue these payments upon direct written order from the postmaster, who stated he was verbally instructed in this action by the first assistant postmaster general.

The payments were made under the cashier's protest. The inspector cites payments to Catherine Endsley, Charles A. Machen, A. B. Hurt, H. L. Lorenz, John S. Leach and F. W. Wait, on the authority of the first assistant postmaster general of per diem in connection with claims of letter carriers for overtime charges, aggregating \$4,655. The inspector says this account, disbursed from July 1, 1898, was disbursed without authority of law. Machen, Lorenz and Hurt it appears were paid per diem covering the same period by the disbursing clerk of the department of justice, from the appropriation for defending suits in letter carriers' claims against the United States before the court of claims. These parties continued to draw pay until the comptroller called for a statement from them.

The report of Inspector Little on the investigation of the Washington office, dated July 31, 1900, says that a number of clerks were added to the rolls without request of the postmaster and that the postmaster states that at times it has been difficult to find employment for all assigned to his rolls. The inspector says the rolls appear to be elastic, to be added to as circumstances arise whether the postmaster requested it or not. The aggregate salaries paid to those not connected with the office amounting to \$16,100.

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NEARING HIS END

Politically is What Senator Tillman
Says About the Negro.

DEMOCRATIC MATERIAL SCARCE.

Senator Tillman Says Roosevelt is
Always on Dress Parade and
Always Will be While
He's President.

In conversation with a reporter of the Augusta Herald recently Senator Tillman said:

"I have not seen the interviews with Congressman Hardwick on his bill to repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and don't know just what it is, but I do know that just such a thing is inevitable. The negro is coming down to his proper status."

It was thus that Senator B. R. Tillman spoke recently while waiting in Augusta to take a train to Louisiana, where he is going to lecture at a banquet. The senator says he will be away on this trip of lectures for about ten days, after which he will return to his home in South Carolina.

"There is nothing going on in national politics just now except the usual dress parade of Roosevelt," he said and in reply to the question of how long he thought these dress parades would last:

"Oh, that is going to keep up just as long as Roosevelt is President."

Speaking of the coming convention and the outlook for Presidential timber in the Democratic party Senator Tillman said that he had never seen the country so barren of material to work upon as it is at this time. He spoke of Parker and Gorman but said he could not tell which, if either, would be the man for the place. He said they would both be mentioned in the convention and one of them may be chosen, but he could not say which it would likely be. He did not know enough of the standing of either to say what their relative strength is, but thinks that Parker has the advantage of having no record behind him except that of a judge.

Continuing along the line of the Hardwick bill that is to be presented at the next session of Congress Senator Tillman said:

"About the only thing that is attracting much attention in the political circles now is that Ohio platform, and it has not gone far enough for us to see whether it is to be a local or a national measure."

A measure to give a national rather than a local issue it will mean the organization of the old ante-bellum days. I mean if the red shirts make this what that would mean it will be then a question of this is a white man's country and he must rule the government, majority or no majority. I don't mean that it will be a condition of affairs like those of the days of the sixties. Then it was a question of slavery but now it will be a question simply of the negro or white man.

Senator Tillman says the matter of repealing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is certainly inevitable and is a question of only a time. He thinks that for the Ohio platform he pushed upon the people of the country, asking for the guarantee of the provisions of these amendments would merely bring the matter to a crisis sooner.

"We are waiting for them to play their cards or show their hand, so we will know what move to make," he said.

Speaking of conditions in South Carolina the senator said:

"The thing that is most interesting over there now is a few days sunshine. I have just come down from Clemson and through the upper part of the State to Columbia and I must say that I never saw the crops in such a bad condition. The grass has taken everything. Why, the country is woolly with grass. The lowland crops have all been washed away and will have to be replanted."

"No there is nothing going on in politics there now, you know this is an off year. The only thing going on that I know of is with the Governor. You know he is shooting a few tigers now. Every time he sees one he shoots him down."

Senator Tillman looks the picture of a repealer and while his conversation shows that he is as much as ever interested in the affairs of the American government, he seems more taken up just at this time with the condition of farm lands in his own State. The fact that he is not himself a man of a gloomy disposition, rather being inclined to be an optimist than a pessimist, when he makes the statement that the crop conditions of the Palmetto State are worse than he has ever seen them before, it would indicate at once that there is time for some concern.

Bride Killed Herself.

Within half an hour after her second marriage, having been previously divorced, Miss Mattie A. Thomas of New Orleans on Tuesday swallowed a dose of laudanum that proved fatal, leaving a note to her parents to pray for her.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

Busy Scenes Along Pacolet River.
Wrecking Companies at Work.

The Spartanburg Journal says a busy scene greeted the visitors Thursday along the banks of the recent turbulent Pacolet river where the fury of the waters worked such extensive destruction. At the Clifton and at Pacolet scores of laborers are busy cleaning away debris and recovering cotton and the mill products from the mud and wreckage. The Hitt Salvage Company has fifty to seventy-five men at work, scouring the river banks and the recesses of the stream, looking for cotton, many bales of which are being recovered.

The plan of the Clifton Company for securing what machinery they can from the river is to drain the big pond extending from the site of the destroyed Mill No. 3 to Mill No. 1. The work will be in charge of a salvage company from New York who will put a force of men to work at an early date to drain the pond and search in the mud and debris for any machinery that can be found. The same company will also recover as much of the property of the electric railway as possible. The electric company will lose at least one mile of track at Clifton. The trolley wire and rails are, however, being recovered as rapidly as possible.

The machinery on the immediate sites of the Clifton Mills will be recovered by J. B. Garfunkel of Columbia who will begin work on next Monday morning. Mr. Garfunkel has purchased all the scrap iron that may be found among the wreckage while the mill company will retain such machinery as can be used. The big wheel at Mill No. 3 which weighs about 100,000 pounds has also been purchased by Mr. Garfunkel. The wheel was broken to pieces by the force of the flood and is absolutely useless to the company.

By next Monday the banks of the river will be crowded with busy workmen who will repair as far as possible the storm's work of destruction. Later on work will be started by the mill company repairing Mills Nos. 1 and 2. The Southern Railway was one of the heaviest losers in the county by the flood of June 6. A prominent railroad man says that the Southern alone will lose half a million dollars. The roads will lose more than their net earnings from the entire state for the current year on account of the flood damage, trestles washed away, etc.

Percent of the mill operatives have left the Clifton Mills and Pacolet having secured other jobs. At one time last week there were no less than seven hundred mill operatives at Clifton.

mill labor from the ranks of the operatives. It is said that some of the operatives have evinced a marked degree of unwillingness to leave their homes for other mills, thinking that if they remained they would be the recipients of aid from the relief committee.

The time of the year at which the flood occurred has proven a very fortunate circumstance for had it occurred in winter or early spring much additional suffering would have been entailed. The cars of the electric company continue to carry many visitors to Clifton, but it will probably be only a few weeks before the signs of wreckage are completely obliterated and the big storm will have been a thing of the past.

We Are Not Carpers.

A negro lynching in the city of Indianapolis has quickly followed the affair at Belleville, Ill. Just what degree of guilt attaches to a negro's act in apparently forcing his remarks upon a white lady in the street is not easy to decide perhaps. At any rate, the reasonable people would say that the girl's testimony as to the character of the offense should first be taken before resorting to summary measures against the negro. The Indianapolis mob, however, on the mere fact that the negro was seen to address the girl in public somewhat persistently, although he soon passed on, pursued him at once to his death. One fellow in the mob carried a pistol and he completed the job. No arrests, according to the reports. The middle West is now a fair mark for Southern criticism. Springfield Republican.

Seed Farms.

The seed plantations around San Jose, Cal., are said to receive \$3,000,000 a year from the sale of seed. The first experiments of the planters in this line were made less than half a dozen years ago. One onion patch now covers 3,000 acres, with furrows almost two miles long. A single plot of sweet pea occupies 800 acres, a bed of yellow asters 210 acres, a lettuce bed 2,100 acres. These are within a radius of eighty miles around San Jose, 14,500 acres devoted to raising plants and flowers for their seed alone.

A Bad Record.

One hundred rulers of countries have been assassinated since the year 946, when Edward I. of England, was stabbed with a dagger. Of the number seventy-three were assassinated during the century just closed; which marked it as a singularly unfortunate hundred years for royalty. Already, in this new century, there have been four heads of governments assassinated, and the century is not four years old.

A Moving Matter.

Down in Texas the other day a man named Whele married a Miss Barrow, and the editor of the local paper had no more sense of the fitness of things than to print his account of the wedding under the head of "Whele-Barrow."

Gave up the Struggle.

J. H. Williams, a farmer of Lancaster county, aged 35, committed suicide on Tuesday night with a shotgun. He was despondent on account of ill health and inability to work his crops.

SCENES OF CRIMES

In Belgrade Palace is Red With
Blood of Royal Victims.

THERE WAS NO WAY OF ESCAPE.

The Royal Bed Chamber Where the
Soldiers Slew the King and
Queen Described in
Detail.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Belgrade, Serbia, was on Wednesday allowed to inspect the place in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered. The room, which was furnished in empire style, remains in the same condition as when the king and queen fled from it on the approach of the assassins. The French novels lie on the queen's table and the queen's toilet articles, perfumes and cosmetics covered her dressing table.

The costly silk bed coverings are full of bullet holes, the conspirators having shot wildly in all directions, through and under the bed, chairs and tables in their efforts to find their victims. A simple wardrobe room leading directly from the bed room was the scene of the final act in the drama. The apartment is lofty but scarcely seven feet wide and fifteen feet long and is furnished only with three great wardrobes. The officers who attended the correspondent showed the latter the blood-stained floor at one end of the room where the king and queen fell and the broken Venetian shutter at the window through which their bodies were thrown to the ground below.

A secret stairway leads through the floor to rooms in the southern end of the palace. By this stairway the hapless couple might have attempted to escape, but they were unable to do so because the opening of this stairway was covered by a heavy chest. Escape in any event would have been impossible, as the soldiers who had surrounded the palace were so determined to kill the king and queen that they had even placed cannon in front of the palace and were prepared to destroy the building in three vent of failing to find their prey.

Each of the three rooms between the vestibule and the bed chamber showed marks of the tragedy. Mirrors were broken, the doors and in the oil portraits of the king which were in every room and most of the latter were otherwise mutilated.

Contrary to the general understanding

the carpenters were making new doors to replace those which had been blown to pieces at the time the conspirators forced their way into the rooms occupied by the king and queen. The royal apartments were simply and tastefully furnished chiefly in Oriental style and presented a homelike appearance. The interior of the palace might have been that of a country house belonging to a prosperous American. The house of the king's adjutant, Lazar Parovic, which was the first attacked, is even a greater wreck than the royal apartments in the palace. The entrance was completely destroyed by dynamite. The adjutant then escaped unhurt, but he was killed later in the vestibule of the palace.

A large blood stain marks the spot where the officer died. It was in a bare, white washed room of the commandant's quarters, adjoining the palace, that Queen Draga's two brothers were shot while sitting on wooden chairs, which bear marks of the bullets. The proceedings in the palace showed the same absolute callousness which has characterized the actions and demeanor of everybody in Belgrade since the tragedy.

Villages Destroyed.

The British consular reports of the recent earthquakes in the vilayet of Van confirm previous advices that twenty-three villages were affected and some completely destroyed. Seven hundred and eighty-five lives are known to have been lost and it is feared all were killed in outlying districts not yet enumerated.